NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1879.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.

A MYSTERY OF LAST SUMMER EXPLAINED. WHY SECRETARY SHEEMAN RECALLED A FAMOUS CIRCULAR-WORK OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-

TEES, ETC. Last Summer, a circular in regard to the new silver dollars was issued by Secretary Sherman, and was withdrawn the second day afterward. The reason for this action, never before fully explained, is presented to-day in THE TRIBUNE'S special dispatches. A report will be made to the House after the holiday recess, in favor of repaying to Japan the much talked about indemnity fund. A fresh attack will soon be made on the present status of affairs in the Indian Territory, with a view to bringing its fertile lands into the general market and securing a part of them for certain railroad corporations.

RESUMPTION PREPARATIONS.

WHY SECRETARY SHERMAN WITHDREW THE FAMOUS SILVER CIRCULAR SO QUICKLY-THE DEPART-MENT OFFICERS PERFECTLY CONFIDENT OF RE-IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Washington, Dec. 31 .- Treasury officials said to-day that they anticipated no trouble about resumption if the banks were able to go through with the first day's business without being troubled by demands for gold. After to-morrow all demands for gold, by the arrangement proposed by the New-York Clearing House Association, can be met with legal-tenders; but it has occurred to the Treasury authorities that demands might be made to force payments in gold to-morrow from banks which might have neglected to provide an adequate amount of gold coin for that purpose. The Rubicon was passed, however, they say, with the close of today's business, and the progress of resumption, they

The different steps taken by the Treasury in the process of preparation for specie resumption have been announced in five different circulars, beginning with the first silver dollar circular issued early in September. That circular is almost identical in terms with the last silver dollar circular, and with the one which will be issued under date of January 1, to-morrow, being Department Circular No. 2 for the New-Year. This circular authorized the shipping of silver dollars in sums of \$1,000 and its multiples to any person within reach of Sub-Treasuries, designated depositories or National banks. It was first issued early in September and withdrawn the second day

after it had been promulgated. The reason for this withdrawal has never been fully given by the Secretary. The public explanation was that after more mature reflection it had been decided that the law did not warrant the beginning of resumption in silver or gold coin before the date fixed in the Resumption Act, January 1, 1879, Grave legal opinions were delivered on this subject, and a letter was furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Attorney-General setting forth these views. But there always was a conviction in financial circles that doubtfulness as to the legality of the measure was not, after all, the real reason for the recall of that circular. The Secretary of the Treasury is too careful a man not to have discovered all the legal points involved in the matter before the promulgation of the order as well as afterward. Indeed, the first question to have been decided before the issuing of the first silver dollar circular was determined upon would naturally have been whether or not such a step was legal. There is no doubt felt by financial men that it was entirely within the province of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the general powers with which he is clothed to prepare for resumption, to have issued the silver dollars as at first suggested.

Another reason that was assigned for the withdrawal of the order was that Secretary Sherman was told by prominent Republican politicians that it would be an unwise political policy in the midst of the campaign to begin resumption, or to do anything that would attract public attention to the question, especially to excite the opposition of the Greenbackers, or to give them a new text for opposition to the financial policy of the Administration. There is no doubt that such reasons were suggested to the Secretary of the Tressury, but that they were not the determining reason for the withdrawal of the order.

That reason was this (and the fact has never before been publicly announced): It happened at the time that this silver dollar circular was assued, early in September, that the National Bank Syndicate, engaged in converting 6 per cent bonds into 4 per cents, owed the Government \$50,000,000 in coin, 6 per cent bonds to that amount having been called. Under the operations of that circular it was believed at the Treasury that the Syndicate would have been able to pay that \$50,000,000 comto the Government in silver dollars. This would have absorbed every silver dollar that was coined, would have exhausted silver dollar certificates to the full amount and would have left the Treasury without any gold receipts with which to redeem the gold bonds as they should be presented. In other words, at the very first step in resumption the Treasury would have crippled itself, or have seriously embarrassed itself in one of its current fiscal operations. This fact was discovered the day after the silver dollar circular had been issued, and it was determined to withdraw the circular, and to subject the Department to the criticism of vacillatian rather than to run the risk which would have been incarred by placing it within the power of the Syndicate at that time to cancel its obligations of \$50,000,000 in silver dollars ar silver certificates.

The second step in resumptionwas the circular of September 13, 1878, which named certain National banks or depositories as disbursing agents of standard silver dollars, with the limitation that the coin should be put into circulation through pubhe disbursing officers, manufacturing and other establishments, and elsewhere, where it was to be used as current money. The object of this circular was to prevent the silver dollars from accumulating in Wall street, and to prevent the Syndicate or importers from absorbing them to the embarrassment of the Treasury. Under this circular very few silver dollars were put in carculation.

The third step was the circular of December 14, declaring that after January 1 no distinction would be made in Treasury accounts be tween com and paper, and that coupons tween com and paper, and that coupons and Treasury checks would be paid in coin or notes in New-York. This circular was intended to announce publicly the fact that resumption would take effect, and also to throw an additional barrier about the Treasury gold by requiring the ordinary checks and coupons to be paid through New-York, in order that the gold resources might not be weakened by being distributed at remote points.

The fourth step was the circular of December 21, authoring customs officers to re-ceive United States notes and silver dollars as well as gold coin for duties on imports, and to deposit the same with the Treasurer or Sub-Treas-ber, to be redeemed from time to time in coin on Government account, as the convenience of the ser-vice may demand. No other steps have been or will be taken.

The Secretary of the Treasury rests the success of resumption upon the preparations which he has made for it and upon these orders.

THE COVETED ACRES OF THE INDIANS. ENTERESTING POINTS ABOUT THE WAY THE CON-GRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION WAS MADE LAST SUMMER-A FRESH ATTACK BY LAND GRANT

IBY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 31 .- The efforts of various land-grant railroad companies and of all the chamions of civilization who throng the Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri borders of the Indian Terri-

tory, and yearn to enter into possession of its fertile acres will be renewed in Congress soon after the

It may be remembered that at the last session the Senate Committee on Territories was instructed to ascertain, first, whether the railroad companies to which conditional grants of land in the Indian Territory were made have issued bonds predicated on said grants, and if so, "in whose possession the bonds are and for what purpose;" econd, whether the school funds of the Indians have been misappropriated by them, and how much money the several tribes have paid to keep delegates in Washington to look after their interests; and third, whether a civil form of government cannot be organized over the Indian Territory for the better protection of life and property, and whether the lands now held in common by said Indian tribes cannot be divided in severalty among the Indians without confirming the conditional grants of land to certain railroad corporations.

One can hardly suppose that the interested railroad companies are really anxious to help discover a way to defeat their own purposes; and it is hard to believe that they should go to the expense of special trains, and other courtesies, for the sake of sawing off the limb on which they are seated. Yet they did all these things, taking the members of the sub-committee appointed to visit the Territory, Messrs. Patterson and Grover, under their tender care and ministering to all their wants with most carnest solicitude. So faithful was this care that it is reported that prominent Cherokees, Creeks and others who were deputed to represent their people before the committee and oppose the partition of their country, found great difficulty in gaining access to the com mittee on many occasions. Perhaps the fact that the securities of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad have advanced on the mere whisper that the committee would report in favor of dividing the lands and transferring the Indian Territory into a Territory of the United States, may account for the liberal behavior of the representatives of the railroad interests.

The sub-committee devoted two days to taking the testimony of Cherokees at Vinita, in the Cherokee country, and three in hearing Cherokee and Creek witnesses at Muskogee, in the Creek Nation. Senator Grover departed at that point and left Mr. Patterson to continue the investigation alone. which he did, regularly meeting and adjourning himself at Eufala, McAlister, Stringtown, Caddo and Colbert Station in the Territory, and at Fort Scott, Kansas. The indefatigable industry of the sub-committee after its functions became concentrated in the person of the South Carolina Senator challenges admiration. In one day, November 21 after a session at Muskogee, it held sessions at Enfala, where eighteen witnesses were examined, at McAlister, where four testified, and at Stringtown, where fourteen, all white men not citizens of the Territory, gave their evidence. The testimony of these thirty-six witnesses occupies fifty-five printed pages; and taking into account the nearly hundred miles of railroad travel required to visit all these places it will be seen that the committee had indeed a busy day. No testimony was taken except at railroad stations, and no official visit was paid by the sub-committee to any place off the railroad, though Senator Patterson did spend a few hours at Fort Gibson, and Senator Grover did the same at Tahlequan, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, where he addressed a public meeting of the people. An earnest effort was made by prominent Cherokees to induce the sub-committee to visit Tahlequah where the National Council was in ses sion at the time, and where some 2,000 Cherokees had assembled to meet the committee, but the condition of Senator Patterson's health, while rugged enough to permit him to do a large amount of work on the line of the railroad, forbade that he should undertake a carriage journey of twenty

The testimony taken in the Indian Territory covers a little less than 400 printed pages. About 100 Cherokees, forty Creeks, half-a-dozen Choc taws and Chickasaws, nine Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, and twenty or more whites, resident in the Territory but not belouging to either of the tribes, were examined. Among the Cherokees there seems to be a considerable sentiment in favor of an allotment of lands in severalty, probe done without disturbing present tribal laws and relations. Otherwise, there is a general sentiment in favor of establishing a United States District Court in the Territory, in accordance treaty stipulations; and so far as the real Cherokees are concerned, with perhaps a half dozen exceptions there is a completely unanimous opposition to any scheme for a Territorial Government, all such schemes being looked upon as intended not only to destroy the autonomy of the tribes, but as certain in the end to de prive the Indians of their lands. The allotment of lands would be more favorably looked upon if it were not for the belief that it will somehow result in disaster to the present owners. Some of the Delaware witnesses who now enjoy rights as cititens among the Cherokees, related their experience in Kansas, and do not desire to have it repeated. Among the Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasawa the ommittee found the sentiment still more strongly against the proposed measure. While the commit-tee tarried at Muskogee, the Cherokee capital, Tablequab, was througed with hundreds of Cherokees, called together by a proclamation of their principal chiefs to give expression to their views on the subject the committee was sent to investigate. A ballot was taken and 1,475 votes were east for, and none against, a petition setting forth the desire of the Cherokees that treaty stipulations shall be adhered to, and that the allotment of lands shall remain under the control of their National Council, and protesting against any change in the form of government. Like petitions were sent to the committee by the Creeks, signed by over 1,000 of that tribe, and others are said to be on their way to Washington. The Choctaw General Council unanimously passed, and sent to the committee a series of resolutions strongly protesting against any allotment of lands or change in the form of government. The Cherokee National Council also unanimously adopted, December 5, a serie of resolutions declaring opposition to any aflotment of the lands (except when requested by the National Council as provided by (reaty) and "to any form of United States Territorial Government " by Congress, and resolving to petition Congress to repeal all railroa . land grants which affect the Territory and to "cancel any bonds or mortgages issued upon any of said lands by any railroad companies."

It appears from the printed testimony that the committee held secret sessions, which the official deputies of the several tribes were not permitted to attend, so that there was no cross-examination of the witnesses at these sessions. The pretext for this exclusion is understood to have been that the witnesses feared for their lives if their testimony should become known. As the testimony is already

in print, the pretext is not good. The Cherokee deputies protested against the attempt of the committee to compel the Treasurer to produce before them, outside the limits of the Cherokee Nation, allethe books, papers and other records of his office. He could not have done this without violation of the law, nor without hauling several heavy loads of archives twenty miles across the country. The proposition of the committee was as reasonable as that of the mountain going to meet Mahomet. But the deputies complain that though transcripts of the Treasurer's accounts had been submitted to the committee months before, he, on presenting himself for examination, was not permitted to testify.

Yesterday a member of the Senate Committee on Territories said that the committee would probably report soon after the recess. It is the general impression that the report will be satisfactory to the railroad companies interested in the land grants, which means that it will be another attack on the

rights of the Indians, and will be used to help on the dishonest purposes of speculators.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND. REPORT TO BE MADE TO THE HOUSE FAVORABLE TO ITS REPAYMENT TO JAPAN-HOW THE JAPANESE FEEL ABOUT IT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- The old matter of the Japanese indemnity fund is soon to make its appearance again in Congress.

Mr. Schleicher, of the House Sub-Committee of Foreign Affairs, to whom it was referred, has prepared a report on the subject which strongly favors the return of the money exacted by the United States from Japan in 1864. As as Congress reassembles, this report be submitted to the House and will unanimously supported by the committee. The report reviews the history and condition of Japan during the period of its transition from entire seclusion to its entrance into the circle of civilized nations, and then resterates the reasons often told why this country should not retain the indemnity fund. This in the beginning, amounted to \$785,000; but now, through the accumulation of interest, makes a special fund, which, on the first of June last, was \$1,500,-

821 69. Accompanying the report is a new bill, which the Committee offers as a substitute for the one now pending. The new bill provides that only 5 per cent interest be allowed upon the principal, which makes the sum to be returned to Japan, \$1,090. 441 27, and gives \$125,000 as prize-money to the officers and crew of the Wyoming for "their gallantry in maintaining the honor of the flag." From the fact that the bill makes this provision for the people of the Wyoming, its friends think that it will pass both Houses without much opposition.

This afternoon the Secretary of the Japanese Legation, and Charge d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister, was snoken to on the subject, and asked bow the Japanese Government felt concerning the return of the indemnity. He said Japan paid the money under an agreement, and has nothing to say about what is now being done in the American Congress looking to its return, and is indifferent whether it is done or not. If any conditions or stipulations are attached to the return of the money, he thought it probable that his coun-

of the money, he thought it probable that his country will refuse to receive it.

Mr. Lanman, the American attaché of the legation, upon being asked what the public sentiment in Japan is in regard to the exaction of the indemnity, said that the people have always considered it an outrage, and if the Japanese Government had known more of international law, the money would have been paid with a formal protest.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A CALL FOR \$10,000,000 OF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the seventy-sixth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for \$10,000,000. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 1st day of April, 1879, and the interest will cease on that day. The following is a description of

the bolds: Coupon bands dated July 1, 1867, namely: \$50, No. 1 to No. 5,000, both inclusive: \$100, No. 1 to No. 5,000, both inclusive: \$100, No. 1 to No. 6,000, both inclusive: \$500, No. 1 to No. 6,000, both inclusive. Total coupon, \$1,000, No. 1 to No. 6,000, both inclusive.

\$6,000,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1872, as follows: \$50, No. 1 to No. 182, both inclusive; \$100, No. 1 to No. 1,500, both irclusive; \$500, No. 1 to No. 1,500, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 1 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 1 to No. 1,750, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 1 to No. 1,150, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 1 to No. 1,150, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 1 to No. 1,000, both inclusive. Total registered, \$4,000,000; regressle, \$10,000,000.

A MAN WHO WANTED TWO GUNS MORE. The following paragraph from Minister Murray to Honoiulu shows how necessary it is to have a man of cool judgment and from will in charge of the interests of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands The Commissioner of France was also received on board on the 26 h of December, 1877, and raised a point of efficial etiquette on receiving a salute of eleven runs, whereas he claimed thirteen. After a great deal of correspondence the affair was finally settled by a duly attested copy of the new regulations of 1876 with reference to salutes.

PERMISSION TO OPPOSE THE ARMY BILL. The following order has been issued from

Officers of the Army visiting the seat of Government Officers of the Army visiting the content of absence, or who may be stationed there, are at liberty to advocate or oppose, either verbally or in writing, any neming measure of legislation touching military affairs; but leaves of absence must not be granted to enable officers to visit the sear of Government for the purpose of influencing legislation. Officers ment for the purpose of influencing legislation. Officers absent from the seat of Government may send to Congress or to members, either directly or through military channels, any petition relating to pending legislation on military matters. General Order No. 32 of 1873, is modified accordingly. THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

The Teller Sub-Committee has postponed the time for its departure for New-Orleans from Toursday evening until Friday morning next, at 7 o'clock The sub-committee will be accompanied by James Red path as clerk, W. E. Creary and G. W. Collinson, assist-nit sergeants at arms of the Senate, and Joseph Cover and John McCreer, stenographers. ant sergeants at a rus of the Senate, and Joseph and John McCraty, stenographers. WISCONSIN CONTEST FOR SENATOR.

A private letter received to-day from Wisconsin says of the Senatorial contest there: " The partisans of Mr. Keyes are less confident, and some of them

SPECIE PAYMENTS IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31 .- A Topeka, Kan., dispatch says: "This has been pay day at the State Treasurer's office, and a good deal of gold and silver having accumulated, it was paid out indiscriminately with currency. Many preferred greenbacks to gold and siver. Kansas was the first State to subscribe for United States 4 per cent bonds, and it is believed that the is the first to resume specie payment."

TREVING WELCOMED TO GALVESTON. GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 31.-General Treino, of the Resular Army of Mexico, arrived here last night. He was accompanied by his staff officers, Gen eral Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, and other American officers and citizens of Mexico and San Antonio. The visitors were received by civic and mil-lary committees, and were honored by a salute of fifteen guns. The day was spent in visiting public buildings.

CONGRESSMAN DIBRELL'S SON IN AN AFFRAY. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.-Last Saturday, at Sparta, two brothers, named McPherson, attacked Jeseph Dibrel), son of the Congressman of that name. Mr. Dibrell killed one instantly with a shot-gue, and dangerously wounded the other.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A DOCTOR SENT TO STATE PRISON.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Dr. Luke I.
Blair was to-day sentenced to ten years in State Prison is
malpractice two years ago.

BURNED TO DEATH WHILE ALONE.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 31.—Louisa Blaskowitz, fifty
eight years old, was burned to death in her own house to da
while alone. Her clothing had evidently caught on fite from WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Last night Thomas rossley, a shoemaker, shot and fatally wounded his wire, ad then cut his own throat with a shoekung, causing man death. Mrs. Crossley refused to stafe the cause of the

tragedy.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED IN CANADA.

RICHMOND, Quebec, Dec., 31.—White crossing on
the kee between Richmond and Melbourne to-day a team drawting a vehicle containing Mesers Rowe and Kenny of Kingsbury, and Mrs. Sadier, of Melbourne, brose through, and air
were carried under by the current and drowned. cere carried under by the current and drowned.

An ASSAULT ON A LITTLE 41RL.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Charles Doty, super needed at the gas works at the Central Lunatic Asylumna arrested to-day charged with attempting an assault upor Clora Carodi, seven years old. He was removed to pair to gift to prevent possible violence by indignant friends of the

night to prevent possine violence by marginar means of the little girl.

MORGAN'S LATEST BAID INTO OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Mr. J. W. Morgan, hailing from Brown County, Kentucky, created quite a commotion upon the floor of the Chamber of Commerce this most by horsewhipping Mr. Charles Magdir, a heavy dealer in grant. Morgan was arrested and ledged in Jail. He was apparently under the influence of liquor.

KILLED while AT PRAYER.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 31 ast night at South Byfield John H. Calewell, where the single is family brayer, was instantly killed by his insan who spit his head open with an axe. Mrs. Caldwell's user was present and kneeling at the time. Caldwell was an intelligent farmer in easy circumstances. His age was forty-five.

A SWINDLER UPON CHURCH PEOPLE.

In easy circumstances. His age was forty-five.

CINCINANI, Dec. 31.—A man purporting to be an agent of the Methodist Book Concern in this city, calling himself Wallace Evans, was arrested at Zenesville, Onice, year-terday. He had ingratiated himself with several pastors and Sunday-school men, leading the services in a Sunday achool last Sanday, borrowing money where possible, and receiving money for subscriptions to Hunday-school papars.

GENERAL NEWS FROM ABROAD.

HOSTILITIES IN THE KHYBER PASS. RETALIATION AGAIN PRACTISED BY THE BRITISH FORCES-A GREAT STRIKE CONTEMPLATED IN

In Afghanistan, a sing force of mountaineers has stopped all traffic through the Khyber Pass. The British forces have again tried to strike terror into the Afghan ranks by hanging four m intaineers for murdering a camp follower. In England, attention is directed to the indications of a great strike, in which the powerful Society of Amalgamated Engineers is to take a leading part. At Madrid, strong appeals are being made to King Alfonso in behalf of Moncasi, we tried to assassinate bim. Mr. Edison has applied for a third

OBSTRUCTING THE KHYBER PASS. TROOPS DISPATCHED TO CLUAR IT-MORE AFGHANS

HANGED. LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1879. A dispatch to The Standard from Labore says: A strong force of mountaineers has stopped all traffic through the Eliyber Pass and cut the telegraph wires. Three companies of troops with two guns have been sent to clear the pass. At Hazar-pir four mountaineers were publicly hanged for murdering a camp to lower of the Kuram col-

umn, and two others were flogged for plundering. AFFAIRS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER. THREE DISTRICTS TO BE ANNEXED TO THE INDIAN

EMPIRE. LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878.

The Viceroy of India reports that Major Cavagnari has received a tri-slip letter from Syad Ma-homed, Chief of the Kanar Valley, announcing his intention of coming in. The Tim s, in its article on the molitary situation says: "This is ty be heralded as the forerunner of intelligence already hinted at that the Districts of Chitral, Swat and Kunar will be incorporated into the Indian Empire. By the occupation of this tract of ountry an easy and direct road will be opened up from the Punjab to Vark and and Eashgar, presenting far fewer difficulties than that now followed by the Cen-tral Asian Trading Association, which traverses the high mountain ranges of Cashmere and Ladak, crosses the terrible Karakoram Pass at an aititude of nearly 19,000 feet, and then revesing another range over 16,000 feet in neight, descends to Yarkand, which is barely 4,000 feet above the scalevel."

GERMANY REBUKES DENMARK.

Bellin, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878. The North German Gazette inveighs against the Danish Court for giving an official reception to the Suciph deputation, which presented a Hanoverian address of lovalty to the Duke of Cumberland at his wedding with the Princess Thyra. The Gazette says this reception oversteps the boards prescribed by the rules of international intercourse. Germany is surprised to see Denmark favoring an interference tendency, and dis-recarding considerations which she is bound to observe in dealing with the German Empire.

LONDON WORKMEN COMBINING. Loss s. Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to make the resolution of the London Iron Trades Employers' Assostation to increase the number of working hours, it was unauimously decided to resist the proposal to the utmost. It is understood that a general organization of the trades to resist an extension of the number of working hours is intended, and there is said to be already a large amount of funds available for the purpose of resistance, in addi-tion to +250,000 which the engineers have in hand.

Moneasi's counsel and his wife and child

Madrid, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878.

APPEALS FOR MONCASI.

were given audience by King Alfonso to-day. They have presented to the Minister of Justice a petition praying for mercy, signed by 7,000 persons, including two bishops. Furthermore, Señors Sagasta and Castelar have interceded with Señor Canovas del Castillo in be-A FRENCH COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

Pauls, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878

A man named Tropmann-brother of the Troomann who murdered a whole family near Paris som years ago-has been apprehended at Mulhouse, France,

RELIGIOUS RIVALRY IN SWITZERLAND. GENEVA, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878.

The Swiss Roman Catholics having received ermission from their Superiors to vote at the elections of Parish Priests, instead of leaving the Old Catholics the monopoly of this privilege, they have just carried by 446 votes to 25, the nomination of a Roman Cathode priest at Baigelegier, in the Bernese.

GENERAL HIDALGO EXPELLED.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1879. A Paris dispatch to The Times says General Hidalgo, one of the leaders of the Revolution of 1868, and a prominent person at the time of the abdication of King Amadeus, has been ordered to quit Madrid within twenty-four hours.

THE SERVIAN PRETENDER DENOUNCED. LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878,

A dispatch from Belgrade says, that Karngeorgewitch has been charged with a plot, having for its object the assassination of the Prince of Servia.

SERVIAN CONSPIRATORS. Belgrade, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878. Warrants have been issued for the apprenension of the pretender Karageorgewitch, his son and

six other persons, for high treason, in plotting against the life of Prince Milan, of Servia. The Government ap-peals to the home and foreign authorities to assist in the MR. EDISON'S THIRD APPLICATION.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1879.

Application for a third patent on behalf of Thomas A. Eoison was lodged on Saturday. [This application presumably refers to the electric light.]

RUSSIAN TAXATION. St. Petersburg, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878. The Council of the Empire has approved the new rates of taxation proposed by the Minister of Finance affecting stamps, liquors and cotton, other than

A BRITISH SHIP ASHORE. LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878. The British ship King Arthur, Captain Nelson, from Charleston, S. C., November 25, for Liver-pool, is ashore on the rocks at Earrow. The crew were saved.

THE BRITISH REVENUE. LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1879. The revenue of Great Britain for the year 1878 shows an increase of £1,803,485 above that of the year 1877.

AN ICE-BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 31 .- A bridge of ice formed over the river below the Falls on Sunday, and has been crossed by large numbers of people. So flue an ice-bridge has not formed so carly in the for many years past, and there is every prospect that it will remain for several weeks at least. The weather is will remain for several weeks at least. The weather is clear and cold, and there is good sleighing. The thickly frozen spray on trees and buildings, especially at Prospect Point and near the Horseshoe Falls on Goat Island, presents a sight the beauty of which has not been equalied since the Winter of 1874.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK.

THE INJUNCTION CONTINUED FOR A WHILE LONGER. ALBANY, Dec. 31 .- In the case of the Manbattan Savines Bank, an order was made to-day to contimes the injunction until the further order of the Court, leave being given to either party to apply to the Court to have the injunction modified or vacated. The injunc-tion is only intended to protect the institution, which expects to be in a position to go on with its business by ac 20th of January.

HEAVY REDUCTION OF FARES. Sr. Louis, Dec. 31.-The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ratiroad Company has made sweeping reductions in passenger fare, to take effect to-morrow,

The rate is reduced to 4 cents per mile on the main line, and all branches in Kansas, Colorado and New-Mexico. This is a reduction of over 33 per cent.

THE EUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

THE TRADE OF BOSTON. A RETROSPECT OF THE PAST YEAR-THE TRANSAT-LANTIC PREIGHT TRADE UNPROFITABLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.] Boston, Dec. 31 .- The Journal makes a careful review of the shipping interests of this port for the past ten years. The business of the past year has suffered from the depression in trade throughout the domestic ports for 1878, was 9,410. Of the 2,138 vessels cleared for foreign ports 530 were American, aggregating 207,797 tons, and 1,608 were foreign, aggregating 751,999 tons; making a total tonuage of 959,796. During the year 1877 the total number of vessels cleared for foreign ports was 2,128, of which 641 were American, of an aggregate tonnage of 262,785 tons, and 1,487 were foreign, comprising 514,183 tons; making a total of 776,968 tons for that year, which shows an increase in tonnage for 1878 of 182,828 tons. The British steamers that have been employed during the past year in carrying gram and provisions from Boston to Europe have not found much profit in the trade. The transportation of live cattle bylsome of them has yielded more remunerative rates, able. A number of large ocean steamers that have loaded at Boston came over in ballast, and for the outward voyage were compelled to accept a moderate rate In some instances they have actually lost money by the

Ship-building has been very much depressed, and but

Ship-building has been very much depressed, and but few new vessels have been constructed in this district during the year. A good wooden ship can now be built in New-England for \$40 to \$45 per ton, but there is no present aducement to embark capital in the business. The total number of new vessels that have taken out registers in this district in 1878 comprises one ship, four barks, seven seleoners, two sloops and four steamors, the whole aggregating \$3.166 tons, which is 1,129 tone less than for the year 1877. In 1876 the total production was 10,645 tons, and in 1875 the year's product was \$4.37 tons.

The footing of the exports and imports at this port for the year 1878 shows in a striking manner the revolution which has taken place during the past two years in the relative importance of experis and imports at every large port. The exports from this port during the year 1878 were valued at \$49,938,465, against \$43,563,229 during the year 1877; as increase of \$41,109,905. In 1877, the imports exceeded the exports \$4,107,435. Thus a bainnee against us in 1877, has changed to a balance of \$13,327,706 for nour favor in 1878.

SAVINGS BANKS IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31 .- The Journal to-morrow will publish a summary of the condition of all the avings institutions in Rhode Island, as follows: Total year, \$5,300,000; whole number of depositors, 93,053; decrease during the year, 6,593; excess of assets over habilities, \$1,547,970; amount loaned on mortgage and real estate, \$21,100,000.

A PROUD YEAR WITH MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUREE, Wis., Dec. 31 .- The Wisconsin to-night prints a review of the produce trade of Milwaukee for 1878. There has been a remarkable inrease of the grain and live stock trade. The receipts of cheese reached the enormous aggregate of 13,263,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 5,000,000 pounds over those of 1877. The recepts of wheat were 21,900,000 bushels; of flour 2,266,000 barrels. The shipments of flour were 2,620,000 barrels.

THE CLY BUDGET.

ERNMENT DURING THE PRESENT YEAR-A RE-DUCTION OF EXPENSES.

The Board of Apportionment completed its work of revising the estimates of the departments for 1879, yesterday. The chiefs of the departments asked for \$30,956,072 57 and received \$30,007,097 20, a re duction of \$948.975 37. The appropriation for the coming year are also \$96,979 92 less than last year. There have been a few appropriations for new objects. Thus, the Metropolitan Museum of Art will receive \$30,000; Mauhattan Square will be put in order with \$20,000; the sum of \$50,000 is given for repairing the walks in the parks, and \$60,000 will be expended in milding new station-houses in the Sixth and Twenty

eighth Precincts. Below is a statement of the appro-

OUJEUIS AND PURPOSES.	Appropria- tions made for 1878.	Appropria- tions asked for in depart- mental esti- mates for 1879.	Appropria- tion sum is for 1879.
Common Council. Mayoralty Pepartment of Fi-	\$107,500 00 46,000 00	\$111,500 00 42,000 00	\$118,250.00 46,000.00
nance	225,000 00 3,911,326 66	242,500 00 3,751,062 19	252,500 00 3,751,062 19
Interest on the city debt	9,164,353 65	8,790,153 84	8,790,153 84
Redemption of the city debt Armories and drill	1,155,297 66	1,165,599 54	1.164,446 30
rooms-rents Judgments	69,037.59 300,000.00	62,250 00 400,000 00	62.250 00 450,000 00
Ren.s - leases in force	70.175 00 148.000 00	61,200 00 143,000 00	61,200 00 155,500 00
De; artment of Pub- lic Works		1,796,500 00	1,576,860 00
Department of Pub- lic Parks Department of Build	341,000 00	667,920 00	479,000 00
ings Department of Pub- lic Charties and	70,000 00	75,000 00	71,500 00
Correction	1,160,000 00	1,355,541 00 218,416 00	1,257,000 00 190,000 00
Police Department Pire Department	3.990,895.00 1,020,870.00	4,106,611 00 1,296,842 50	4,048,100 00 1,254,970 00
Deput m't of Faxes and Assessments Be rd of Education	108,900 co 3,400,000 00	106,800 00 3,584,000 00	107.950 00 3,400,000 00
College of the City of New York	135,000 60	140,500 00	140,000 00
Advertising, print- ing, stationers,	********	101 000 00	107 000 00
and blank books Salaries—City Cirts Salaries—Judiciary	133,000 00 329,900 00 8,3,225 00	164,200 00 336,400 00 864 025 00	137,200 00 329,500 00 865,484 57
Coroner's fees	70,000,00	\$0,000.00 40,000.00	70,000 00
Election expenses. Miscellaneous Asylums, reforma-	135,000 co 170,725 15	143,500 00 92,870 00	135,000 00 117,920 00
tories and charita- ble institutions	948,840 50	1,120,181 50	935,000 00
Total	30,104,077 12	30,056,072 57	30,007,097.20

CAPTAIN EADS NOT TO BE INDICTED.

St. Louis, Dec. 31.-The United States Grand Jury, after a brief session to-day, adjourned until January 14. This action was taken partly on account of the holidays, and partly because Judge Kreekel is too sick to hold court. It is stated this afternoon that the jury has ignored the bill agalust Captain James B. Eads, failing to find any evidence against him to justify

GOVERNOR CARROLL NOT TO RECEIVE CALLS. Annapolis, Md., Dec. 31.-Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, has given notice that he will not receive visitors New Year's Day, in consequence of the death of Mr. R. B. Bayard, a near relative.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. John Bryan, a well-to-do Englishman, thirty years old, residing at No. 211 East Thirtcenth-st., with Dr. Hobbit, took laudanum last night, wishing to end his life. At midnight, however, he was said to be out of

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE OCEAN PIER AT LONG BRANCH.
LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 31.—The stockholders
of the new iron pier have paid into the First National Bank
today the amount of the first assessment of 10 per cent on
the capital stock of \$00,000.

The capital stock of \$60,000.

PROMOTIONS IN AN ALBANY BANK.

ALBANY, Dug. 31.—At a meeting of the directors of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank held to day. Mr. Dudley Olcott was elected vice president, and George G. Davidson, so long and so efficiently their teller, was appointed cachier.

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY PAYS UP.

PROVIDENCE, K. L., Dec. 31.—The Providence Tool Company, which, three years ago aftern brief suspension, gave extension notes for \$5,20,000, has to-may paid the last of these notes.

of these notes.

IGE AT THE COAST HOTELS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—All the hotels along the coast have harvested on an average 400 tons each of char, sweet ice. The two hotels at spring Lake and Sea Girt have housed 6,000 tons. The harvest will be completed

to-morrow.

THE RAID ON THE LOUISIANA PRINTER.
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Judge Billings has
granted an injunction restraining the payment of warrants
for over \$1.5,000 issued to George W. Dupree for printing centain documents, the judge holding that the law under which
said printing was done had been repealed.

said printing was done had been repealed.

POLICY HOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN POPULAR.
ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Justice West-rook has appeared sandlerd Potter, of New York, referre to learn the names of the policy-hoiders of the American Popular Life Instrance Company, so as to determine who are entitled to \$104,356 held in trust for the policy-hoiders.

THE SPRINGFIELD BALL CLUB ORGANIZED.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 31.—The Springfield Base Bail Association has organized with a capital of \$12,000. Hopers Fergison, of fast years Chicago White Storating, will be capisin of the nine. He has also been appointed to consult with the Boston and Providence Cluba, with reference to organizing an Easterngle-ague for all clubs between Boston and Buffalo.

THE YEAR JUST END! D.

A CIRCUIT OF THE WORL, S HISTORY. NEW FORCES AT WORK-THE MATION OF BRITISH POLICY - NORTH NARY TENDENCIES IN EUROPE-A REL. ME 30 LHASOS

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Eighteen hundred and seve yeig marked a transition from old to: nevr peritical tendencies. Pope Pius IX. and Eing ictor Emanuel have passed away. In the last the Ottoman Empire, for which the Fowers poured out blood and trees, in a Crimea, has been partially dismon, red, new charter of peace has been from 4, in the Eastern question has been disce ther than settled. A transfermation, has been wrought in British policy, wheret; the influence of the Nation has been brong; t to bear in European councils, and enormo, & risk have been taken on two continents, with aly numhealthy island to show for them France the triumph of Opportunis ? plete. In Germany, Russia, Italy and spain dastardly crimes against kings and , at the of police have been rendered possible, the mgh the development of revolutionary and tic tendencies in society. In the Uniters where such formidable forces were set tion during the riots of 1877, the disand restlessness of the working classe worked their way to the surface of p Demagogues have sought to excite class ndice, and by reopening the Presidential troversy to throw the country into incable confusion, but the people have no their self-possession. Those who cried have fallen into the pit they dug for o and with a return of sober sease the an has set its face in the direction of poli-

morality and financial stability.

When the year opened, the public welfare was nenaced by the silver movement. It had become an inflation frenzy. The President did not have als party, much less the people, behind him. The visdom of his Southern policy was not generally ac knowledged, and some of his experiments in Civil Service had excited suspicion. He could even if he had tried, have rallied the hard-ne sex elements in defence of the public faith. The chants and bankers of the Atlantic cities did they could to break the force of the silver ack On the day when Congress reassembled Man ry 10) the representatives of fifty banks of this day declared that the passage of the Silver bill w ald cause a general prostration of business. The fluence of the moneyed classes senboard cities as far South as Chu ton and New-Orleans was brought to against remonetization. The Board of Trade 14 New-York even went so far as to advise the ban in the event of the passage of the Bland bill, to

sid a gold calculate standard and to courthere at a discount. Meanwhile the stiver men APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUPPORTING THE CITE GOV- were carrying everything before them at the Capitol. The Matthews resolution, aftirming that all bonds issued for the purpose of funding the National debt were payable legally and equitably in silver dollars, was adopted by the Senate and forced through the House. The Senate passed the Bland bill by a vote of 48 to 21. This provided for the coinage of 41212-grain silver dollars, but the free coinage clause by which sifver could have been let in from all parts of the world was stricken out. The House concurred in the amend-

ments and (February 28) the bill was passed over the President's veto. Having thus provided the means whereby from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000 of depreciated silver could be dumped into the currency every month, Congress put an end to the passed by both Houses to prevent the contraction of the legal-tender notes. A measure, which failed in the House at the close of the session after passing the Senate, would have authorized the sale of 4 per cents for greenbacks, and made the latter receivable for import duties after October 1. This act would have cut off the coin revenues and put a stop to the sale of bonds for resumption purposes. EFFECTS OF THE SILVER BILL.

The immediate effects of the passage of the Bland . bill surprised both its advocates and its opponents. The former assumed that the price of silver would advance to 59d. per ounce, whereas it fell in a few weeks from 55d. to 514d; and the latter anticipated that the price of gold would advance, whereas it fell from 102 to 101. The altimate effects were these: the bonds came back and the silver dollars could not be kept in circulation. American securities were sent back from Europe at the rate of \$6,-000,000 a week, and the importation continued for a long time. The silver dollars were returned to the Treasury about as soon as they were paid out for the purchase of bullion. The coinage under the act amounted at the end of November to about \$20,000,000, and of this sum only \$5,000,000 was then in circulation. The gold value of the silver dollar was 89% cents in January, 92 cents late in February, 90 cents late in May, 87 cents on September 17, and 84 cents on December 30.

The International Silver Congress was held in Paris during August. Léon Say was President, and Great Britain, as well as the States of the Latin Union, sent delegates to confer with the representatives of the United States, Messrs. Fenton, Groesbeck and Walker. Nothing was accomplished. The Latin Union could not go on coining at the 1514 ratio when the United States, with its ratio of 16. could export silver to Franca; and there seemed to be no disposition to join the United States in fixing an international ratio. The tendency of commer cial nations toward a single standard has been promoted during the year by the fluctuations in the price of silver. The Latin Union has suspended coinage for five years, and in India a movement in the direction of a gold standard has been fore-

FINANCIAL PROSPERITY. While the effects of silver legislation have been

reduced to a minimum, the financial and commercial records of the year have been exccedingly favorable. The surplus revenue during the fiscal year was \$20,799,551 90, and the contribution to the sinking fund was nearly \$37,000,000. During the year ending November 1, the reduction in the public debt was \$23,150,617 39. Trade exchange has continued in favor of the United States. the excess of exports over imports of merchandise during the fiscal year being \$257,814,234. The retunding of the public debt has been effected on a grand scale. The 4 per cent loan was opened for popular subscription in January, but it was not until April that funding operations began in earnest. The Treasury made a contract with the old Syndicate for the sale of 412 per cents, and thus secured \$50,000,000 in gold for resumption purposes. This stimulated the demand for 4 per cents, which were sold at the rate of a million a day. The amount negotiated under the Refunding act prior to November 23 was \$100,270,909. It is estimated that not smore than \$200,000,000 of United States bonds are now held abroad. The Bankrupt law was repealed in April after having been in force for eleven years.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE. While the very stars in their courses were fighting for the financial policy of the Republican party, trimmers and demagogues were striving to reopen the electoral controversy, to cloud the President's title, and to organize a repudiation party East, West, and South. The attack upon the President's title began with Clarkson N. Potter's resolution, which was admitted (May 13) as a question of privilege by the Speaker of the House. The resolution provided